BILLION MORE ASKED FOR WAR PURPOSES

Total of \$1,107,220,082 Carried in Deficiency Bill Laid Before House,

GOETHALS TELLS PLANS

Pier and Warehouse Facilities of New York and Other Ports to Be Improved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- The third big deficiency bill of the Government since America entered the war was reported to the House to-day. It carries direct appropriations amounting to \$687,881,-082 and contract authorizations of \$419,329,900, and grand total of \$1,-107,220,082. One of the features of the bill is an appropriation of \$14,600,000 for developing the shipping facilities at the Port of New York. With the coming appropriation of \$500,-100,000 in connection with the War Finance Corporation asked by the Ad-ministration and a similar amount car-

ministration and a similar amount car-ried as a revolving fund in the railroad ried as a revolving fund in the railroad bill, the total of appropriations and authorizations since the United States entered the war will reach almost \$24,-000,000,000. The original estimate of the cost of the first year of the war to the United States was \$3,800,000,000. Despite the huge appropriation provided Swagar Sherley (Ky.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in his report disclosed the fact that the appropriations asked for had been cut by the committee more than half a billion the committee more than half a billion dollars. The amounts asked for by the various governmental agencies under the deficiency bill was \$1,535,792,341. More than \$528,000,000 contained in the estimates were chopped out, it was ex-plained, in writing the bill.

Goethals Explains Need.

For storage and shipping facilities \$100,000,000 is provided in the bill, with Buthority granted to enter into contracts for an additional \$50,000,000. The esti-mates submitted by the War Depart-ment asked \$14,500,000 for storage facilities, docks, tracks and handling fa-cilities for the supply of ships leaving

In the hearing on the bill made public to-day Gen. Goethals, acting Quarter-master-General of the army, explained

As soon as the war started and it was decided to send troops abroad New York became the most important port of em-The army took over the Hamburg-American piers at Hoboken and began to ship everything to New York, loading the piers and using them as warehouses. When they became full branched out and began to take ove rall the piers they could get on the New York side and used them as ware

houses too.
"Piers should not be used as warehouses," Gen. Goethals said. "They are simply passageways to and from ships and the commodities loaded on the piers should be only such as are to be put aboard the next ship that comes to that pier. As the piers were loaded up they continued to ship stuff to New York, and having no place for it, they dumped in open storage, or held it in cars. One under load in New York, 700 of them for overseas service and the balance awaiting space for storage."

Gen. Goethals explained that \$7,000

600 has been provided for the crection of storage facilities at Governors Island; that construction has begun, and that contracts have been awarded for storage Newark: "All stuff landed on the Jersey coast

must be lightered across to the ship if it is on the New York side." Gen. Goethals stated, "or if it is for storage at Governors Island, it must be transfer to the purpose of formulation and the city. ip wherever it may be, at Hoboken, "These last few days we have read discussions between the representatives of all nations. We have been led to en-Brooklyn or elsewhere

There are no dock facilities, and even if there were it would require conow channel, which is reached through the Kills, a long narrow passageway, and from the main channel a channel is and from the main channel a channel is called the Newark of the United States wrote to the Pope of the United States which I have read. I port terminal. In August, 1918, they succeeded in getting twenty-one feet of water in this cross channel, which a year later had silted so as to contain but

"As a place of embarkation it is use-Therefore I decided to convert it into a kind of central warehouse for distribution to other points in the interior, keeping reserves for overseas that may be needed at the Hoboken piers or transfer them to the Bush Terminals.

Gen. Goethals found Newport News in as bad condition as New York, and explained that the lack of water and the discontinuance of commercial intercourse length of time required to reach them between the United States and all foreliminated ports south of Charleston, eigh lands. That is the power that the discontinuance of civil libwarehousing in the interior.

He then outlined a general scheme for warehousing in the Interior.

"In the general scheme we contemplate using Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News as a part of the Norfolk and Charleston scheme," Gen. Goethals said. "In arranging for the storage at New York the Bush Terminals were commandeered for storehouse purposes, and it is my purpose, if I can get the necessary funds.

The storage of I can get the necessary funds to enlarge the Bush Terminals by consecting pointed to the fact that systems. purpose, if I can get the necessary funds, to enlarge the Bush Terminals by con-structing piers and storehouses to give about two or three million square feet of storage space, utilizing as many plers as we can on the Manhattan side and using the Newark terminal as a corehouse for general supplies for dis--bution to the cantonments, and there

I have converted the Governors Isl-We must accumulate year's supply of some subsistence ma terials such as canned goods, and fo this Governors Island can be used to good advantage."

P. R. R. Terminals Eliminated.

Gen. Goethals said the Pennsylvania cratinals on the Jersey side had been eliminated, as their piers would be used as storehouses again. Edgewater, N. J., is out of the question also, he said, as a reminal because the bluft comes down too close to the water. The appropriation of \$7,000,000 for storage has been practically exhausted, he said, and \$2.

600,000 is required to complete storage simple storage of complete storage of complete storage simple storage of complete storage storage of complete storage storage of complete storage storage storage of complete storage stor 600,000 is required to complete storage facilities on Governors Island alone. "The storehouse at Newark will cost

"The storehouse at Newark will cost \$4.600,000," Gen. Goethals stated. "The extension of the Bush terminals will cost \$20.000,000 to \$25,000,000." He cited the probable cost of a number of other projects of the same sort amounting in all to \$100,000,000 approximately. The whole plan is to provide a thirty days stored. ing in all to \$100,000,000 approximately.

The whole plan is to provide a thirty days storage on the seacoast with the idea that a similar supply will be at sea and the same amount in reserve on the coast. Everything but explosive that a substantial supply will be at a series and the same amount in reserve on the coast. sea and the same amount in reserve on the coast. Everything but explosives rather than assault by sea on the bases. Everything but explosives will be shipped from the various ports, the plan being to load explosives on top of a general cargo at Montauk Point.

The bill includes \$335,000 for extension of a marine hospital at New York shipments, \$5,178; average, \$7,824.

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of the patrol fleet and \$8,500 for repairs

on Staten Island \$60,000 is included in

combs for airplanes and \$\$1,000,000 for

authorization for \$779,000,000 addi-

Major-Gen. Pershing cabled strongly

meet the sudden shift in gas warfare

SAYS WICKERSHAM

War Saving Urged by Former

Attorney-General Upon

Insurance Men.

George W. Wickersham, former At

torney-General, made an address yes-

there would be peace before summer

"The object of this war' said Prest-

dent Wilson, is to deliver the free peo-ples of the world from the menage of

meeting, pointed to the fact that systematic saving on the part of all the people offered one of the most effective

solutions for some of the country's pres-

Frederick W. Allen, State Director for Greater New York in the War Savings and Thrift Stamp campaign, was the

the meaning and scope of the campaign.

NO ATTACK ON POLA PLANNED.

U-Boat Campaign in Adriatic.

of Vice-Admiral Sims at Rome is not

regarded here as having to do with any proposed assault on the Austrian naval base at Pola on the Adriatic, as has

been stated in some published reports. It is believed more likely the United States commander's visit is connected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- The presence

Likely to Conduct Anti-

ent difficulties.

first speaker. He plan under which

erected in France.

Rumor That Garfield Is Contemplating Seizure Alarms

COAL MEN TO FIGHT

Local Dealers.

Adopted - Situation Is Greatly Improved.

New York's coal dealers, the leaders in the trade, have heard a report that Dr. Garfield soon will announce sweeping regulations which in effect will remove the coal business of the United States from private hands and concentrate it in his own office and in the offices of his State and local subordin-

The information was gathered by the coal men from sources which they regarded as authoritative. They put such credence in the report that they called a meeting in the Whitehall Building to discuss what is to be done about it.

The meeting was private, but the belief last night was that the coal men practically decided upon an attempt to have the Lever bill, under authority of which Dr. Garfield is operating, declared "If Dr. Garfield undertakes to run the

entire coal business of the nation he will produce a coal famine such as the country has not known before," said the head of one coal company. Attempts to get confirmation of the unofficial report of the coal men's conference last night were unsuccessful The reply of E. Kelly Downey of B. Nicoll & Co. to questions concerning the and \$130,000 for the New York Assay Office. Under the item "harbor of New York" \$10,000 is divided for maintenance meeting was typical.

York" \$10,000 is divided for maintenance of the patrol fleet and \$8,500 for repairs the Lamont. For repairing the wharves at the general lighthouse depot took place."

If attended the meeting of the coal men, he said, "and I talked before it, but I am not af liberty to divulge what took place."

Lightless Nights to Continue. In spite of the fact that Fuel Adminis rator Garfield has given State Adminis mountain, field, siege and other artil-lery in addition to the billion dollars already spent for ordnance and contract trator Wiggin as much leeway as he needs, Mr. Wiggin does not feel that any further drastic heat regulations will An appropriation of \$7,000,000 is asked for a plant designed for the filling of projectiles with gases and \$2,000,000 for a plant for the same purpose to be said Mr. Wiggin in his announcement. said Mr. Wiggin in his announcement. Harry T. Peters, chairman of the State Fuel Conservation Committee, said: "I urging a plant in France to enable him have no comment to make on the re to handle these toxic materials properly. scinding of the Monday closing order have no comment to make on the re-It is planned, ordnance officers ex-plained, to despatch a complete organiza-tion and equipment to France to enable Conditions are improving rapidly and coal is coming to tidewater and from those points to the city. We are not the American expeditionary forces to yet out of the hole, but things are vastly

opproved."
Other statements were issued by various dealers, all of whom were of the pinion that the situation is much improved. Michael F. Burns said: "All can say is that everything looks

There were 2,000 tons of coal in The Bronx yesterday morning, and the com-plaints have fallen off to such an extent that four of the seven inspectors who have been on duty have been returned to their former employment by Borough President Bruckner.

"The coal shortage is still serious, said Mr. Wiggin in his announcement yesterday. "Factories are shut down and conservation of fuel is urged in every way." A note of criticism was struck when it was said, "The exemptions to terday before 500 delegates from all so inequitable, that it has been imposof the insurance companies in the city, lines of the original order, and the say ing is not what it should be."
As far us the coal supply at tide companies, in the blue room of the Bankers' Club. The meeting was held water yesterday was concerned Mr. Wig-

discussions between the representatives of all nations. We have been led to entertain thoughts of peace. Many have been deluded with the idea that the Germans were tired of the war and that there would be peace before summer.

Cars dumped—341 anthracite: 112 charge of 25 cents of charge of an application of the standing for dumped—341 anthracite; 611 bituminous. Cars dumped—341 anthracite: 112 charge of 25 cents of charge of an application of the standing for dumped—341 anthracite; 611 bituminous. Cars standing for dumped—341 bituminous. Cars stan there would be peace before summer.

"I go back to the best formula of the course of this war which I have read. I quote from a letter which the President of the United States wrote to the Pope.

actual power of a false military estab-lishment controlled by an irresponsible Government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, prepared to carry the plan out without regard to piracy "That's Germany: that's the power notified the producers that it would against which we are engaged; that is furnish no further cars for shipment.

SITUATION WORSE

New Hampshire May Be Only State to Discard Heatless Monday Rule.

BOSTON, Peb. 14.-Next Monday will be continued as a heatless day in all New England with the possible excep-ion of New Hampshire. The Fuel Ad-ministrators of the various States made this announcement after a long confer-

nce to-night.
Explaining that the whole situation ras a matter of snips, James J. Storrow, lew England Fuel Administrator, said the question of supplying coal carrying ships would be put directly up to President Wilson.

The decision as to whether New Hampshire shall continue next Monday as a holiday will be left to former Gov. Charles M. Floyd, Fuel Administrator for that State. The conference was called after Na-

tional Fuel Administrator Garfield had decided that conditions were such that heatless Mondays should be discontinued, beginning next Monday, throughout the East except in New England, where he left it to the decision of the State Fuel Administrators.

Arrangements were completed last sight, Mr. Storrow announced, by which 100 cars per day were to be sent him from the Kanawha field in West Vir-ginia. This coal will be moved to tidevater for shipment to this city.

Mr. Storrow still has under considera-tion the question of closing New Eng-land colleges during the coal crisis. In a joint telegram to Dr. Gardeld to-night asking him to lay before the Pres-ident the need of colliers the Fuel Administrations of all the New England States asserted that one-half of all the retail dealers were entirely out of household

JERSEY SHUTDOWN FEDERAL CONTROL TO LAST FOUR DAYS Leaves Check in Room for

Relief Before Tuesday Promised Only to Bakeries, Laundries and Hospitals.

SECRET MEETING IS HELD P. S. C. HEAD TESTIFIES

Famine Predicted if Plan Is McCarter Witness at Hearing on Plea for Higher Light and Power Rates.

> Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, said yesterday before the Public Utilities Commission at Trenton that not sure of what she was wearing. the power shutdown which has paralyzed she is presumed to have worn a industry in the northern part of New Jersey since Wednesday morning through lack of coal would continue unpromise before that time will be afforded bakeries, laundries and hospitals.

to understand why New Jersey should find itself in this predicament, and said he considered the situation amazing considering that 70 per cent, of the plants affected by the power failure were engaged in executing some of the Government's most important war contracts.

He added in answer to questions by
the commissioners that he had done everything he could to try to find out the cause of the coal shortage, but had failed. He said he knew of certain fac-

The official confessed be was at a loss

plants of their own where coal was plentiful and where it seemed there was Emisonry Balked at Capital.

tories in the State that contain power

For months, he said, Dudley Farrand, a vice-president of the corporation, had been living in Washington for the sole purpose of trying to cut official red tape and impress upon the Fuel Administration the importance of keeping the corporation's power houses gunnied. All that Mr. Farrand had been able to do it divert eighty cars of coal to the Public Service power stations. This amount would relieve conditions only slightly in would relieve conditions only slightly in places devoted to domestic lines of work. "My company," he said, "has done everything within its power to get coal, but its efforts have been of no use. Yesof 2,500 tons for the Marion power station, in Jersey City, which supplies power to all of Hudson county and New-ark. What we got was 150 tons. This ark. What we got was its but one example of the result of our

be able to start our dynamos until next Tuesday, and we will not start then unless we have several days coal supply ahead. To-day we started to give power to bakeries, laundries and hospitals, but if the other factories on those circuits ersist in cutting in we will have to shut

power off again.

"The Public Service Corporation cannot be blamed for this situation. Some
time ago we contracted for the entire
output of two mines, which would have output of two mines, which would have been ample for our needs, but the coal is not being delivered. When this supply began to fail we appealed to the Fuel Administration at Washington, and through its efforts we were able to get coal from what is known as the tidewater pool. Now this source has been depled to us and we have been told that enled to us, and we have been told that the coal being received there is urgently required for other purposes. To-day we received thirty-six carloads of coal for all of our stations. wo-thirds of a normal day's require-

President McCarter's appearance be rectly due to applications by the elec-iric and gas companies to increase their rates to consumers. The proposal is that electric light and power rates be inper cent, and that a flat extra Cars dumped-841 anthracite: 712 charge of 25 cents be charged each gas

pose the applications. The chief objections to the raising of the electric power and lighting rate were that the charge asked was excessive, and that if an in-

pany of New Jersey. He is president of all three companies, as well as of the holding corporation. He said: "The costs of all commodities used by

"The costs of all commodities used by public utilities corporations have increased from 60 to 250 per cent. In the last three months of 1917 the public utilities of the United States showed a total deficit of \$7.000.000. The shrinkinge in public utility stock in twenty representative corporations in this counterpresentative corporations in this counterpresentative corporations. try during the last five years amounts to 74% per cent. We must have in-creased rates to give efficient service or the stockholders' holdings will be placed

in jeopardy."

An approximate estimate of the sweeping effects of the shutdown was obtained yesterday from an official of obtained yesterday from an official of the corporation. New Jersey has twenty-one counties, and nearly every plant in thirteen of them is either wholly or partly crippled. These counties affected contain 8,600 consumers of power from the corporation, and it is estimated that these include 2,500 factories. The official said a conservative estimate of the number of employees thrown out of work by the closing of the plants would

work by the closing of the plants would be from 40,000 to 60,000.

An isolated care is that of the Ameri-can Radiator Company of Bayonne, which was recently given over wholly to the work of making four inch naval guns for the Government. The sout-down affected 2,000 employees in that plant. Since Wednesday morning, when the power was turned off, there have been only six men employed there, all watchmen. In Jersey City 1,100 factories are idle and in Bayonne 300.

PREMIER'S VICTORY COMPLETE. House of Commons Adopts Reply t

Speech From Throne. LONDON, Feb. 14.—Through idoption to-night by the House of Commons of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was acalished without division, the attack

complished without division, the attacks sgainst the Government for the time being have come to naught.

To-day's debate was on various subjects, including the food question, brewing and diplomacy. All hostile amendments against the Premier's address were either withdrawn or rejected.

FROM HOTEL HERE NORWAY WON'T STOP BURGLAR CHASE NEAR 5TH AV. WILSON ENDS LONG WOMAN VANISHES

Search is being made by police for Mrs. Annie O. Keyser, who came from California to visit relatives and has not been seen since she left the Prince leorge Hotel about 10 o'clock on the

morning of January 14. Friends and relatives have now added private detecives to the search. Mrs. Keyser's disappearance was dis-covered when the hotel was visited by her brother, Dr. Ralph Opdyke of Monther brother, Dr. Raigh Opdyke of Mont-clair. In the room she had occupied were found most of her clothing, her watch, rings, other jewelry, some cash and a check book. In the check book was a check filled out for the amount of her bill in the hotel. A note in which Mrs. Keyser left Dr. Opdyke all her per-sonal effects also was found in the room. Mrs. Keyser was 55 years old, five feet five inches tall; her hair was brown, tinged with gray, and she had blue eyes and a clear complexion. His friends are and a clear complexion. His friends are skirt and possibly a sealskin collarette

OF U. S. WAR POLICY

"Don't Shake the Rope," Says Kentucky Senator in Reply to Chamberlain.

Special Despatch to TRE St. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- Senator James of Kentucky arose to-day in all the malesty of his six feet five inches and broad in proportion and then some, to policy. In the course of his speech he assailed the statements of Senator Chamberlain and other Senators who have supported the Oregonian's efficiency campaign; he defended the course of the Administration and at the conclusion of the speech the rules of the Senate were

our very life, our liberty, our institu-tions, our homes, our firesides, our all. Gentlemen, let me plead with you—plead with all Americans-do not shake the rope. Do not badger him. Do not beckle him. He will make the journey safely over this ocean of blood and peril. In a position to prevent that such are Keep silence. Hold your tongues."

Takes Shot at Critics. Turning upon the critics of the Ad ministration Senator James said courage, you critics. I could stand you upon each other's shoulders and the Senator James said that it behoove every public official to be "exceedingly

careful of his public utterances."
"No matter what the intention may be they may be far reaching and disasthat the "military establishment had

Senator Chamberlain's laudation of Col. Roosevelt and Elihu Root at the New York luncheon also carned Sena-The Senator from Oregon spoke in high tribute of Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Root, but not one word did he say shout the President of the United about the President of the United States. He spoke highly of the jungle king, the hero of San Juan Hill, the discoverer of the River of Doubt. The Senator gaid on the floor of the Senate that he was afraid not of God, man or devil, but he must have been scized with special with the same of the senate of the s

Asserts Speech Did Harm.

aphasia with regard to the name of the

so Senator James told his colleagues, had had a detrimental effect on the cause of America throughout the world. It had encouraged the elements of dis-order in Russia and had served to aid Germany and Austria in the suppression of the discontent then developing within their borders.
"They heard that America had col-lapsed," asserted the Kentuckian

nast few days the office has rejected two cargoes which, on being analyzed, showed that they contained 69 per cent, rock and slate and 31 per cent, coal. The consignes to whom the coal was sent refused the shipment and demanded a refund.

Had the cargo been accepted the coal would have cost \$256 a ton. At the present time inspections are being made of several coal loading docks to see that piracy of this kind is stopped. The railroad which carried this consignment notified the producers that it would furnish no further cars for shipment.

NEW ENGLAND COAL

SITILATION WORSE

And Igalian that if an increase was granted a time limit should be set. On the gas application the object of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate of the United States. The affairs of the public utilities corporations not only in Jersey but all over the country were declared by President McCarter to be in a very bad way. He is also chairman of the War Board of the American Electric Railway Association and holds a similar position on the facts. Ninety per cent of the charges made by the Senator from Oregon he facts. Ninety per cent of the charges made by the Senator from Oregon he facts. Ninety per cent of the charges made by the Senator from Oregon he facts. Ninety per cent of the carge through the lines by the system of the public Service Electric Company, the Public Service Gas Company and the American Gas and the Cargo of the American Gas and the coal work of the Cargo of the Military Affairs Committee of the Charles apsed," asserted the Kentuckian.
"America, the hope of the world had

ing throughout the argument, retired to

ever you turn! 4132 fancy silk four-in-

Were \$1.00.

Still chance to pick up 'extra value" in the men's winter suits and overcoats.

Broadway Broadway at 34th St. at 13th St. Corners" Fifth Ave Broadway at Warren at 41st St.

ITS GERMAN TRADE

Yields Only in Agreeing to Withhold U. S. Exports From Teutons.

her reply to the proposals of the United States for a food rationing agreement made public here to-day by Dr. Fridtiof Nangen, head of the Norwegian special mission, offers to guarantee that no American products chall go through Norway to Germany, but declines to meet the full American demands for a restricted export of Norwesian products to the Central Powers.

"In her commercial policy." It is declared, "Norway cannot break off compensal relations with one of the helits. mission, offers to guarantee that no

mercial relations with one of the belligerent parties without the serious danger arising that it will not be possible to maintain the political neutrality of the sountry much longer. Norway may country much longer. Norway may catch them. A woman's last was seen to justly claim that she shall not through the prospect of being denied daily bread be placed before the choice between actual needs and the acceptance of an agreement which would involve danger to her position as a neutral and possibly expose her to a war.

"Norway will, as compensation for the ossential supplies which it hopes to receive from the United States and their associates, permit the far predominant

associates, permit the far predominant part of its export surplus to be ex-ported to these countries. In order to maintain her economic life, Norway, however, also needs supplies from the tral position to render services in com-

pensation for such supplies. broad in proportion and then some, to Norway refuses to accede to the re-the defence of the Administration war quirements of the War Trade Board that it stop exporting to the Central Powers manufacture of munitions or supplies o war, as well as pyrites, antimony, bis muth, manganese, mica, tin, titanium, the speech the rules of the School disregarded, while floors and galleries applauded.

"President Wilson walks the tight since Norway is dependent upon clerical applauded to the Kentucky Senator. It points out that these exports have

many for many materials esential to its "It stretches across the sea, with his economic existence it cannot abuse by wrecks and its dead. He holds in his economic existence it cannot abuse by hards the richest treasure ever lodged in the Keeping of one man since God said in the keeping of one man since God said this respect. However, it agrees to limit the amount of these supplies exported to "A very strong and widespread feeling ou—plead has developed in Norway," says the note, thanke the "demanding that export prohibitions Do not should be issued for all articles of im-

compensation. And the Norwegian Gov-ernment, in order to regulate the coun-try's commercial relations to all sides. have under consideration to issue export prohibitions for the articles which primarily are under discussion here and which are not already subject to export propositions.

The wife work received 26 and 27% cents an hour. The witness ridiculed the welfare work in the packing plants.

When the plants were unforted in 1904, he said, the skinning of fifteen propositions.

compensation for the essential supplies quired their men to skin which it hopes to receive from the United States and their associates will William Z. Foderation to the American Federation of the Indiana Company permit the far predominate part of its) export surplus to be exported to these countries. In order to maintain her economic life Norway, however, also needs supplies from the Central Powers. and it is therefore necessary that it shall remain in a position to render shall remain in a position to render services in compensation for such sup-

SMALLPOX IN DRAFT BOARD.

nother With Scarlet Fever Appears for Examination.

place to-day following the discovery by was begun to-day by the Senate Agriphysicians that one of their number, culture Committee.

George Butis, 22 years old, of St. Clair

A. Sykes of Ida Grove, Ia., president township, was suffering from scarlet fever. The fourteen who had discarded their clothing donted part of their garments and in a half dressed state flow

when he disrobed for examination. His to jeopardize their interests induced body was covered with smallpox sores.

Repington Trial To-morrow. hat the eummonses for Col. Repington, he military correspondent of the Moraon Post and H. A. Gwynne, editor of

A score of wealthy residents in the A score of wealthy residents in the block on West Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues were aroused last night when four policemen chased three burglars, one of which is believed to have been a woman, across the roofs of the brownstone houses. The burglar scare is the second in the neighborhood within the last week, another attempt at housebreaking occurring last week when thieves tried to enter the residence of Frederick V. Lincoln, nephew of William Rockefeller, at 632 nephew of William Rockefeller, at 632 West Fifty-third street, on Mr. Lincoln's

During the chase Policeman Rosention was injured by fulling seven feet

Attorney, also telephoned for help, say-ing that burgiars were trying to get in the skylight. The policemen arrived while the burglars were at work, but

-Equal Pay Urged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Timothy A. Mc-Reach of Kansas City, an organizer for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and criticized the stock conditions in the plants in testifying to any before Federal Judge Samuel Also huler in the wage arbitration.

He urged the adoption of an eihour working day and equal pay men and women performing the same service. He had been a packing house butcher for twenty-three years, but since the stock yards' strike of 1994 the packers had refused to give him steady

employment because of his activity in the labor movement. He said hundreds of union men had been similarly disriminated against The witness said that in the past two women in hundreds responding advantages being received in women, in most instances, he said, are

> Since then the packers, he said, required their men to skin twenty to twen-William Z. Foster, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, teswere foreign born and unable to speak English. He said the negroes and others who spoke English for some reason declined to join the union in large num-

carcasses constituted a day's work.

STOCK MEN ALARMED.

Reorge Butts, 22 years old, of St. Charleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleorge Butts, 22 years old, of the Corn Belt Meat richarleor

cattle men to slaughter immature . Sykes said. This practice, he said, necessarily and inevitably would cause LONDON, Feb. 14 -1: is understood price advances to the ultimate consumer.

Italy's Fifth Loan \$700,000,000. Woman Chosen Overseer of Poor.

mg Post, and H. A. Gwynne, entured afth Italian loan collected up to Feb-the Post, who are to be prosecuted under afth Italian loan collected up to Feb-the defence of the realm act for an mary 11 exceed 3.520,000,000 life cap-proximately \$700,000,000 under normal Pants, Feb. 14 - Subscriptions to the SCHMIRTON, N. J., Feb. 14. - Deciding fifth Italian loan collected up to Feb. to eliminate politics from the office of article by Col. Repington, which appeared in the Post on Monday, are returnable in the Bow street police court turnable in the Bow street police court on Saturday morning.

BREAK WITH MEXICO

Under New Agreement Will Give Carranza Corn and \$5,000,000 Gold.

Special Despatch to THE SEN Washington, Feb. 14.—Relations be-tween the United States and Mexico, which have been in a continually unset-tled state since First Chief Carranza as-

sunsed power, at last are virtually straightened out.

The first concrete agreement between Carranza and the United States Government after almost two years of abortive efforts has been put into shape finally and will be almost. finally and will be signed in Mexico

disposed of.

Secretary Lansing announced to-day that Rafael Nieto, the special Mexican commissioner, and American Ambassador Fletcher would start for Mexico without delay to complete the agreement. Nieto, with Mexican Ambassador Bonuthe United States Government here.

The significance of the agreement is that it aims at restoring American-Mex-PACKERS ACCUSED OF

DEPRESSING WAGES

Negro Women Employed in
Place of Men, Says Butcher

Pickers ACCUSED OF

DEPRESSING WAGES

existed before the revolutions and country.
Outstanding difficulties for the most part have been swept away, and the few matters on which the Mexican and American representatives could not agree have been simply removed from the agreement. Trade relations between the two countries will be resumed and American capital will be encouraged and protected in Mexico.

The terms of the agreement include the following concessions by the United States to Carranza:

States to Carranza : The United States Government agrees to advance Carranza 10,000,000 peros gold or approximately \$3,000,000 to establish finances on a substantial basis. This 10,000,000 pesos gold will provide the gold before April 1.

corn famine until the new crop The United States Government offers to provide Carranza with a quan-United States Government agrees to supply Mexico with farm

needed agricultural machinery to enable cultivation of the plantations. The United States Governm agrees to supply botter tubes and other necessary parts for rolling stock, &c., in order that the Mexican railroad system may be built up.

What Mexico Will Do. Mexico in return for these concensions

cent, of silver exports which has hitherto been in force.

To provide sisal fibre at a cut price (later to be determined exactly) in order to supply the needs of the United States for grain bags, &c. To make other stipulations regard-ing trade exports to the United States which are based on the prospect that virtually all Mexican trade for the present will go to the American peo-ple. As Mexico is cut off from Euro-

pean markets this latter question has been solved without difficulty.

Two questions which have proved stumbling blocks in the past have been ruled out of court to pave the way for cago packers testified to working conditions and wages and said that men with
for a flow of American ammunition (and
large families were unable to live decently on the wages paid

They are Mexico's plea
tions and wages and said that men with
for a flow of American ammunition (and
large families were unable to live derithes if possible) to put down lawlesscently on the wages paid

mand that the right of troops or sol-

ders to cross the border be reciprocal if extended to the United States.

The United States Government has Sr. Louis, Feb. 14.—One hundred and fifty young men. fourteen of them and dressed awaiting examination for the draft in the headquarters of the Believille (III.) draft board, fled from the place to-day following the discovery by

It is predicted in Mexican circles that relations between Carranza and the United States will greatly improve as result of the settlement of outstanding difficulties.

Broadway

Saks & Company

at 34th St.

Announce Beginning This Morning at 9 A. M.

The Annual Sale of

Saks Overcoats for Men

Formerly \$30, \$28, \$25 and \$23

Reduced to \$18.50

All are Saks-made overcoats, in every style and in every cloth which has helped to make the Saks selections of overcoa's this season the most individual on the Isle of Manhattan. Formfitting coats, boxy models, semi-fitted coats double or single breasted, featuring more individual style treatments than can be seen in most overcoat stocks at the height of the season.

A Small Charge for Alterations

Play blind man's buff with 'em! A bargain wher-

hands. All from our regular stock. Clean-up Sale!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY